

transaction. Under the new scenario, a revolving line of credit would eliminate the need for a new loan transaction. The contractor would pay the debt upon receipt of payment from the first client and then simply write a check against his or her line of credit when the second client comes along. I would like to emphasize that our Committee does not intend for this flexibility to be used to make loans with long terms, such as 15 or 30 years.

I spent a lot of time describing that provision because I want people to understand the needs of these very tiny businesses and how SBA's credit programs evolve to meet the market. Of course, this legislation makes other small but important changes. It broadens the eligibility criteria for potential microintermediaries, which would allow more people to benefit from the program and stimulate the creation of additional new businesses to start up. This is accomplished by deeming intermediaries eligible if they have one year of equivalent experience rather than only actual experience in making loans to startup, newly established, or growing small businesses.

Third, this bill expands the program's flexibility for intermediaries to subcontract out technical assistance and offer pre-loan technical assistance. The bill eliminates the restriction on how much technical assistance funding an intermediary can use for pre-loan assistance and allows the intermediary to use its discretion to determine the appropriate amount. Currently, intermediaries are limited to using up to 25 percent of their funds to assist prospective borrowers. This change allows an intermediary to allocate as much technical assistance as appropriate. The bill also increases the percentage of technical assistance grant funds that an intermediary can use to subcontract out technical assistance. Currently, intermediaries can only subcontract 25 percent, and this legislation would raise it to 35 percent.

Finally, the bill establishes a new peer-to-peer mentoring program to help new intermediaries acquire the basic knowledge needed to run a business from experienced mentors. The bill will authorize up to \$1 million of annual appropriations for such purposes.

Support for the Microloan Program is not only bipartisan but nationwide—it has support from all parts of the country. By removing a number of barriers to entry, this bill will be a great advantage to new microintermediaries, who, in turn, will improve their ability to assist microentrepreneurs, thus, increasing the opportunities for the entrepreneurs, their businesses and their communities.

I urge my colleagues to support the Microloan Program Improvement Act of 2001.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the mo-

tion to reconsider be laid upon the table without any intervening action, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2164) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 174), as amended, was read a third time and passed, as follows:

S. 174

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Microloan Program Improvement Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. MICROLOAN PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking "short-term,";

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting before the period "or equivalent experience, as determined by the Administration";

(3) in paragraph (4)(E)—

(A) by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Each intermediary may expend the grant funds received under the program authorized by this subsection to provide or arrange for loan technical assistance to small business concerns that are borrowers or prospective borrowers under this subsection."; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking "25" and inserting "35"; and

(4) in paragraph (9), by adding at the end the following:

"(D) PEER-TO-PEER CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING.—The Administrator may use not more than \$1,000,000 of the annual appropriation to the Administration for technical assistance grants to subcontract with 1 or more national trade associations of eligible intermediaries, or other entities knowledgeable about and experienced in microlending and related technical assistance, under this subsection to provide peer-to-peer capacity building and training to lenders under this subsection and organizations seeking to become lenders under this subsection."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7(m)(11)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(11)(B)) is amended by striking "short-term,".

#### SEC. 3. MICROLOAN PROGRAM CORRECTION.

Section 7(m)(3)(F)(iii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(3)(F)(iii)) is amended by striking "\$7,500" and inserting "\$10,000".

#### TEACHING CHILDREN TO SAVE LIVES ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 224, S. 727.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 727) to provide grants for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training in public schools.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to

reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 727) was read a third time and passed, as follows:

S. 727

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. TEACHING CHILDREN TO SAVE LIVES.

Title XII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "PART G—TEACHING CHILDREN TO SAVE LIVES

##### "SEC. 1271. SHORT TITLE.

"This part may be cited as the 'Teaching Children To Save Lives Act'.

##### "SEC. 1272. FINDINGS.

"The Congress finds the following:

"(1) Teaching school children to perform the life-saving skill of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), to identify and respond to choking victims, and to recognize the signs of stroke can improve their confidence in responding to an emergency and can encourage continued efforts to update these skills after graduation, thereby potentially reducing the rate of death from sudden cardiac arrest, choking and stroke.

"(2) Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

"(3) 220,000 Americans die each year of sudden cardiac arrest.

"(4) The American Heart Association estimates that the lives of 50,000 cardiac arrest victims could be saved each year through initiating a course of action known as the 'chain of survival'.

"(5) The chain of survival includes prompt notification of emergency services and early CPR, defibrillation, and advanced cardiac life support.

"(6) An important part of United States school children's education is learning healthy behaviors, including proper nutrition and physical activity. This health education should also include basic emergency life-saving skills.

"(7) Incorporating these lifesaving training programs into the health curriculum of elementary and secondary schools will give school children these skills.

##### "SEC. 1273. GRANTS FOR CPR TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Health Resources and Services Administration, is authorized to award grants to State agencies to enable the State agencies to award grants to local agencies and targeted schools or school districts for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training in targeted localities. Such training shall utilize nationally recognized training courses. Such grants in conjunction with local efforts shall ensure that training sites have the ability to start up, including funds for instructor training, training in CPR instruction, purchase of printed informational or instructional materials, manikins, automated external defibrillator (AED) training devices, and other equipment.

"(b) COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS.—A State agency shall award grants under this section in a manner that encourages and fosters new and existing community partnerships with and among public and private organizations (such as local educational agencies, non-profit organizations, public health organizations, emergency medical service providers, fire and police departments, and parent-

teacher associations) to aid in providing CPR training in a nationally approved program in targeted schools.

“(c) AWARD BASIS.—In awarding grants under this section a State agency shall take into consideration—

“(1) the need for and existence of CPR training programs in targeted schools or communities served by targeted schools;

“(2) geographic barriers to coordinating CPR training programs; and

“(3) options to maximize the use of funds provided under this section.

“(d) AED TRAINING DEVICES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section for the purchase of an AED training device, a local agency or targeted school shall demonstrate that such agency or school is currently implementing a CPR training program.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) AED.—The term ‘AED’ means automated external defibrillator.

“(2) CPR.—The term ‘CPR’ means cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

“(3) INSTRUCTOR.—The term ‘instructor’ means a nurse, principal, school counselor, teacher, or other qualified individual who is certified by a nationally recognized program to train individuals in CPR.

“(4) TARGETED SCHOOL.—The term ‘targeted school’ means a public elementary school or secondary school (as defined in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) that includes students in any of grades 6 through 12.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may make rules to carry out this part.

#### “SEC. 1274. REPORT.

“The Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report regarding the activities assisted under this part.

#### “SEC. 1275. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part, \$30,000,000 for the 3-fiscal year period beginning in fiscal year 2002.”.

### HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER RESEARCH INVESTMENT AND EDUCATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 221, S. 1094.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1094) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hematological Cancer Research Investment and Education Act of 2001”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(1) An estimated 109,500 people in the United States will be diagnosed with leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma in 2001.

(2) New cases of the blood cancers described in paragraph (1) account for 8.6 percent of new cancer cases.

(3) Those devastating blood cancers will cause the deaths of an estimated 60,300 persons in the United States in 2001. Every 9 minutes, a person in the United States dies from leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma.

(4) While less than 5 percent of Federal funds for cancer research are spent on those blood cancers, those blood cancers cause 11 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States.

(5) Increased Federal support of research into leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma has resulted and will continue to result in significant advances in the treatment, and ultimately the cure, of those blood cancers as well as other cancers.

#### SEC. 3. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.

Part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 419C the following:

##### “SEC. 417D. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.

“(a) JOE MOAKLEY RESEARCH EXCELLENCE PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH shall expand, intensify, and coordinate programs for the conduct and support of research with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Director of NIH shall carry out this subsection through the Director of the National Cancer Institute and in collaboration with any other agencies that the Director determines to be appropriate.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year. Such authorizations of appropriations are in addition to other authorizations of appropriations that are available for such purpose.

“(b) GERALDINE FERRARO CANCER EDUCATION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall direct the appropriate agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with the Director of NIH, to establish and carry out a program to provide information and education for patients and the general public with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to the treatment of leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Agency determined by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall carry out this subsection in collaboration with private health organizations that have national education and patient assistance programs on blood-related cancers.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year. Such authorizations of appropriations are in addition to other authorizations of appropriations that are available for such purpose.”.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1094), as amended, was read a third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1094

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hematological Cancer Research Investment and Education Act of 2001”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(1) An estimated 109,500 people in the United States will be diagnosed with leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma in 2001.

(2) New cases of the blood cancers described in paragraph (1) account for 8.6 percent of new cancer cases.

(3) Those devastating blood cancers will cause the deaths of an estimated 60,300 persons in the United States in 2001. Every 9 minutes, a person in the United States dies from leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma.

(4) While less than 5 percent of Federal funds for cancer research are spent on those blood cancers, those blood cancers cause 11 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States.

(5) Increased Federal support of research into leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma has resulted and will continue to result in significant advances in the treatment, and ultimately the cure, of those blood cancers as well as other cancers.

#### SEC. 3. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.

Part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 419C the following:

##### “SEC. 417D. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.

“(a) JOE MOAKLEY RESEARCH EXCELLENCE PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH shall expand, intensify, and coordinate programs for the conduct and support of research with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Director of NIH shall carry out this subsection through the Director of the National Cancer Institute and in collaboration with any other agencies that the Director determines to be appropriate.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year. Such authorizations of appropriations are in addition to other authorizations of appropriations that are available for such purpose.

“(b) GERALDINE FERRARO CANCER EDUCATION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall direct the appropriate agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with the Director of NIH, to establish and carry out a program to provide information and education for patients and the general public with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to the treatment of leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Agency determined by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall carry out this subsection in collaboration with private health organizations that have national education and patient assistance programs on blood-related cancers.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for